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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-112 — JUNE 15, 1952

Nearly Full Employment Shown by May Estimates

Upward swing of Montana's total of employment in the fields of industry and commerce continued through May, adding 3,800 to the April figures and surpassing the May total of a year ago by 3,000, according to estimates compiled by the Commission in co-operation with the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and related to employment in the week ending May 17. The total of 153,600 surpasses that of May, 1948, by 13,000 workers and is proportionately ahead of May for the intervening years.

Gain Over April is Seasonal

Seasonal influences are responsible for the margin over April, dominated by a net increase of 2,000 in the three branches of contract construction. Interstate railroads were using 500 more men in May than in April; lumber and logging employed 400 more; service industries show a margin of 600, most of which was in hotels, camps and rooming houses; retail trade added 400 to its payrolls; operations in the timber industry also gained 400; and the only decrease came in the mining industry, where metal mining sagged 100 because of heavy migration from underground to summer employment in the open and coal mining experienced a loss of 200 because of layoffs.

Increase of 3,000 for the Year

While the change of 3,800 from April is viewed as largely seasonal, the increase of 3,000 from a year ago reflects the nearly full employment which prevails in Montana labor circles. Principal gains over the year period were in mining, contract construction, retail and wholesale trade, government employment, transportation and utilities, finance and real estate, and the manufacturing industries. No major industrial division showed a decline, from the May figures in 1951, though some of the breakdowns within those divisions receded.

Mining Employs 800 More

Mining shows a net gain of 800 over a year ago, measuring the sustained effort to build up employment totals in the metal mines, which likewise had an 800 increase. This annual gain was achieved despite a sag of 100 from April. Within the mining industry coal mining shows a drop of 200, compensated by a 200 gain in production of petroleum and natural gas.

Construction Still Mounting

Contract construction made its 400 increase from last May in the face of a decrease of 600 among building contractors, which followed the general falling off in construction of residences, commercial structures, and governmental units. The industry increase came from an offsetting gain of 900 on dams, highways, bridges, and power lines and of 100 among special trade contractors, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical installation.

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CONTINUING SHRINKAGE OF LABOR SUPPLIES BRINGS LABOR MARKET INTO NEAR-BALANCE

Reserve labor supplies in Montana, as reflected in number of jobseekers at employment service offices, dwindled further in May to a low of 3,276, more than 2,400 below the supply at the beginning of the month and 636 fewer than May 31 a year ago. Threats of shortages were noted in a number of the state's labor centers, while surplus was not shown in any area. Nearly one-half of the jobseekers available are women, and labor demands are principally for male workers. There were 1,800 men seeking jobs at the end of the month, as compared with 2,500 a year before.

Construction and Timber Industries Expand Crews

Areas with the largest numerical supply of jobseekers were: Billings, Kalispell, Missoula, Butte, and Great Falls, while Miles City, Shelby, Glendive, Fort Benton and Forsyth were extremely limited in supply. Demands for labor during May came from the construction industry, from lumbering and logging, both of which built up toward their seasonal peak, also from retail trade and service. The railroads appear fully staffed for their roadbed maintenance and repair programs. Agricultural needs were less during May, largely because an earlier season had advanced the normal hiring time on most farms.

Miner Situation Scrambled

Shortage of metal miners persists, with extensive recruitment efforts producing only about enough new workers to furnish replacements. The coal mining industry employed fewer miners than a year ago, and further losses through the summer season are expected in the light of normal experience. Decreased use of coal for domestic and for industrial purposes appears to be a deciding factor in the decline.

School Labor Ready in June

June is expected to furnish substantial numbers of new workers from school and college sources, many of them available only for the vacation period. Much of this added supply, however, is anticipated in the figures for May, through early registration of school youths and others available at the close of the school year. This supply is mostly of inexperienced or unskilled workers.

Hiring Sets New Pace

Hiring through state employment service offices set a new pace for May in the month just passed, with 6,619 persons securing jobs through that means. This was an increase of 89 over the previous May, which had surpassed previous records. Industrial placements numbered 4,162 or 534 more than during last May. Farm hiring was on a lesser scale due to early opening of spring work over the state, with 2,484 placements or 418 below the record in May, 1951.

Near the Top with Hungry Horse

With a height of 509 feet already attained, out of its final 564 feet, the Hungry Horse dam in Flathead river near Kalispell had nearly reached its employment peak of the season at around 2,450. Pouring of cement for the main structure will be completed in September, leading to a slackening of labor demand and probable release of substantial numbers of construction workers.

Clearing of the reservoir is to reach completion this fall. Road relocation has been completed and a new access road is under construction on the west rim, employing about 100 men on grade and bridges. Total employment at the end of May was given as 1,825 on the payroll of the prime contractor, with 625 others on subsidiary contracts and on bureau of reclamation crews.

Canyon Ferry Power House on Way

Power house construction is under way at Canyon Ferry dam in the Missouri near Helena, but maximum pressure continues on the pouring of cement in the dam structure itself. Employment remained fairly constant during May at 500 cement men, carpenters, construction laborers, steel workers and special skills. Replacement requirements are on moderate level, with no acute shortages reported. The north abutment of the structure, where the diversion flume stood, was being rushed during late May to a height which would protect the work from high water during June.

Highway Employment Surges Upward

Approximately 2,080 workers were employed on building, repairing or maintaining the state system of roads and bridges as of May 31, an increase of 400 from the beginning of the month. Employment by contractors rose during May from 873 to 1,205; while the maintenance crews went from 830 to 876. A year ago the employment was 925 on contracts and 825 on maintenance.

Weather was an important factor in promoting higher employment at the early season stages of the highway program. Three bridges were completed during the month, work on one other bridge contract and on five road projects embracing 25 miles of highway was suspended. Contracts were let but no work begun on 82 miles of road in 11 projects and on two small bridge jobs. The work in progress at the end of the month included 38 road jobs on 295 miles of highway, 13 bridges at a contract price of $1,547,300, three railroad passes at $752,900, and three stockpiling contracts for $379,100.

Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary June 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg— (76 jobseekers; 40 men, 36 women) Less construction employment in area than year ago, fewer projects. Moderate flow of transients kept skills supplied, except carpenters. Smelter hiring only college students during vacation where job specifications permit.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge — (513 jobseekers; 377 men, 136 women) Seasonal upswing in employment continued through May, especially for farm work. Coal employment is lax, along usual seasonal lines. One railroad coal mine continues on four-day week. Construction is increasing; chrome process plant being erected at Mouat mine, living quarters to be built later in season; production expected to begin in 1953. Oil drilling operations increased in Musselshell county, absorbing some idle miners. Youths from principal towns have been hired for Yellowstone Park season.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident —(53 jobseekers; 32 men, 21 women) Construction is principal factor in affording new hires and replacements. New school at Three Forks using 35; bridge job with crew of 10 is approaching completion; two road jobs, including oiling, will get under way about mid-June. New college dormitory building at $750,000 to be contracted July 1, immediate construction to follow.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(331 jobseekers; 154 men, 177 women) Labor demand in May followed the April pattern, with miners in short supply, also continuing demand for furnacemen at chemical plant. Fewer transients in May than April. Railroads are increasing track crews. Less construction work in progress, eases demand from that quarter, though heavy out-migration of building and construction skills has occurred. Clerical help in active demand.

CUT BANK — (61 jobseekers; 38 men, 23 women) Labor demand through May made steady inroads into available supply. Most hiring was in agriculture, construction, service, trade, utilities and railroad work. Recruitment of Indians for orchard work in Washington continues.

DILLON — (78 jobseekers; 36 men, 42 women) Industrial labor demand showed seasonal upturn, but construction projects are few. Help for ranches and farms was in short supply early in May, grew into small surplus later in month for all occupations other than irrigators and ranch cooks, which are scarce.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (4 jobseekers; 1 man, 3 women) Construction projects fully manned, no further demand until July, projects are relatively small. Oil exploration produced a few hires. Farm demand was high in May, was fully supplied, and is now dormant until haying begins in June.

FORT BENTON — (7 jobseekers; 1 man, 6 women) No shortages occurred in May, though available supply was extremely limited. Transient arrivals have supplied the demand in most work fields. Construction projects include grain elevator, private homes, a road project with river bridge and railroad overpass. Farm needs all met, but shortage expected as haying starts in late June.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (82 jobseekers; 34 men, 48 women) Present labor supply consists largely of school youths and over-age applicants. Demand arises from half a dozen contractors on paving, gas lines, road jobs, a school structure, small buildings and residences. No hiring at Fort Peck; rumors are that extensive layoffs will prevail there after July 1. Farm hiring was completed earlier than normal this year, now fully supplied, and but little demand until haying begins.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (6 jobseekers; 2 men, 4 women) Construction employment is at seasonal peak, with all projects fully staffed. Housing shortage is acute. Oil employment dominates the picture, with 28 rigs now drilling and more in prospect. No farm demand at present, haying will require substantial numbers in late June.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (316 jobseekers; 142 men, 174 women; 63 men and 31 women over 45) No acute labor shortages but beginning of a housing program in June will require more carpenters than presently available. Other building trades may also develop shortages. Air base housing and facility construction is under way, on an expanding schedule. Agricultural demand was light in May, due to early hiring by farmers. Hay demands will shorten the supply in late June.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (130 jobseekers; 75 men, 55 women; a third of applicants are over 45) May employment was steady, logging and lumbering reached full employment early in month, less demand than normal. Out-migration is reducing local supply; transients relatively few. Farm hiring was heavy factor during the month and will maintain pressure through the summer. Beet acreage reduced by 300; 90 Mexicans have arrived for beet work.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (92 jobseekers; 50 men, 42 women) Three small construction projects starting soon; other industrial demand will be high during June and July. Agricultural demand is lighter than usual, partly because Mexicans are being used this year in the beet fields. Farm hiring in May included many Indians for rock picking and other hand work.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(213 jobseekers; 149 men, 64 women) General labor demand is levelling off. Metal mine and smelter required liberal replacements during May as winter employees left for summer work on construction and farms. Canyon Ferry crew about at capacity. Farm demand has subsided until haying begins in June, except for irrigators, which are in traditional short supply.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (420 jobseekers; 211 men, 209 women) Outdoor industrial employment is at full strength, with retail trade and allied industry keeping pace. Shortage of 50 experienced woodsmen and sawmill workers developed during May, with prospect of increasing demands from that field. Construction skills are drained from the active labor supply; recruitment may become necessary. Full crews are employed at Hungry Horse, which is in the last of its heavy employment seasons. Some decline in totals there may begin to be felt in September, when the cement pouring campaign is scheduled to end.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(51 jobseekers; 18 men, 33 women) Labor supply is less than a year ago. Construction demand is steady. Three state road projects employ 85; the state home is in process of completion; three private homes under construction, along with a new automobile building. A new school building at Denton is to start soon. No surplus of construction men. Farm shortage in May, balanced off with increased flow of transients.

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Nearly Full Employment Shown by May Estimates

(Continued from Page 1)

Trade Nets a 400 Gain

Wholesale trade added 400 to its employment over last May, retail merchandise and apparel added 100, food stores gained a surprising 500, automotive and filling stations 200, while a loss of 500 is shown in eating and drinking establishments and of 300 in the field of drugs, curios, specialties and miscellaneous trade establishments.

Manufacturing Employment Steady

Manufacturing employment shows a net gain of 100 in the year. Lumbering and logging operations were using 300 and 100 more men, respectfully, offset by reduction of 200 in employment in stone and clay products and of 100 in petroleum processing. These changes are incidental and represent fluctuations rather than trends.

Utilities and Finance Climb

A gain of 400 shows in utilities and communications, as compared with May, 1951. This represents a solid advance over the year rather than a seasonal shift. Interstate railroads, on the other hand, had a minor decline of 100 over the same period. Finance, insurance and real estate continues its slow but steady climb with a net advance of 300 over a year ago.

Minor Variations in Earnings

Minor variations in average weekly earnings in April as compared with March are shown in the estimates on average hours and earnings, resulting principally from the number of hours worked on the average, rather than upon hourly rates, which sustained only very slight changes. Interruptions to timber and sawmill work because of April weather reduced the average hours worked and shortened the average paychecks in manufacture of durable goods. Processing of food products averaged more hours and produced an increase in weekly earning averages.

FIVE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.6	140.5	146.2	150.6	155.3	155.8	156.7	155.8	154.6	151.7	151.0	149.9
1952	143.2	142.2	144.1	149.8	153.6								

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

LIBBY, Eureka—(50 jobseekers; 19 men, 31 women; 14 men over 45) Hiring is cramped by 50 year age limit in some lines; supply is insufficient, will grow more serious as season advances. Forest crews are to be increased in June, partly from college sources. Construction of new storage sheds for lumber plant will exhaust carpenter supply by June 15.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (132 jobseekers; 51 men, 81 women) Railroad demand is filled except for continuing extra gang demand. Construction program is light; railroad tunnel employs crew of 30 men, will finish in 60 days. Road oil job will begin in early July, requiring about 30 experienced men. Yellowstone park demand heavier than normal in local circles. Retail trade hiring is below that of a year ago. Farm supply has vanished, irrigators already in shortage. Men will be required as haying begins late in June.

MALTA — (28 jobseekers; 14 men, 14 women) Construction labor supply used up by canal repair, gravel crushing, building of homes, highways, bridges and underpass. Growing scarcity both for industrial and for agricultural workers.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (25 jobseekers; 11 men, 14 women) Carpenters already in short supply, with new building at state school to start in June. Railroad extra gangs all staffed, but heavy replacements will be required as haying attracts from those ranks. General building program is less than during recent years. Farm demands, oil crews, trade and service employers all look to the closing of schools to provide needed help.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior —(362 jobseekers; 207 men, 155 women; 142 applicants over 45) Increasing demand from construction being felt. Road job added 40, oiling job 10, and new building at university has seven working now, will require 35 more during June. Farm situation is in balance, with extra demand for haying expected about mid-June. Total labor demand in May was above that of a year ago. Beet labor supplied by importation of 42 from Mexico.

POLSON — (84 jobseekers; 50 men, 34 women; 38 over 45; 27 under 21) Construction of additional power unit at Kerr dam will start in late July, using 50 to 75 men, with Indians supplying a substantial part. Cherry picking will require 200 and the packing plant will need about the same number, starting about July 10. Present labor demand and supply in fair balance.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(24 jobseekers; 9 men, 15 women) Construction and farm demand heavy first half of May, lighter during last half. June farm demand will be light until haying. Transient flow has increased. Only present shortage is for four carpenters and a few mechanics. Oil fields will be expanding crews during June and July, a new road job will open about June 15.

SIDNEY — (63 jobseekers; 39 men, 24 women; age average high) Demand kept up strong through May, some at wage rates that failed to appeal to applicants, many of whom moved to neighboring areas for summer employment. Transients are scarce, irrigators in acute demand. Sugar plant being repaired and expanded, will employ crews through the summer.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(46 jobseekers; 17 men, 29 women) Lumbering is at seasonal high in employment, with some shortages in semi-skilled jobs in woods and sawmills. Forest crews forming for the season. Construction demand is up but completion soon of Cabinet Gorge dam and the power line will relieve the pressure. Labor dispute involves three construction projects.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(29 jobseekers; 18 men, 11 women) Farm labor demand is in lull until haying, depends upon transients. Construction employment is increasing, held back by lack of carpenters. Oil exploration continues as strong labor market factor. Hiring is active in cafes and retail trade circles. Three highway projects under construction, using 75 men.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	May 1952 (2)	April 1952 (3)	May 1951	Apr. 52 to May 52	May 51 to May 52
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	153,600	149,800	150,600	3,800	3,000
Manufacturing	17,800	17,400	17,700	400	100
Durable goods	10,900	10,500	10,800	400	100
Lumber and timber products	6,400	6,000	6,100	400	300
Primary metals	3,600	3,500	3,600	100	0
Other (4)	900	1,000	1,100	—100	—200
Nondurable goods	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
Food and kindred products	3,900	3,800	3,800	100	100
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,500	1,600	1,600	—100	—100
Mining	10,900	11,200	10,100	—300	800
Metal mining	8,500	8,600	7,700	—100	800
Bituminous and soft coal mining	500	700	700	—200	—200
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,400	1,300	1,200	100	200
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	600	500	—100	0
Contract construction	12,500	10,500	12,100	2,000	400
Contractors, building construction	3,700	3,300	4,300	400	—600
Contractors, other than building	5,700	4,300	4,800	1,400	900
Contractors, special trade	3,100	2,900	3,000	200	100
Transportation and utilities	23,400	22,800	23,100	600	300
Interstate railroads	14,700	14,200	14,800	500	—100
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,300	3,400	100	0
Utilities including communication	5,300	5,300	4,900	0	400
Trade	37,700	37,300	37,300	400	400
Wholesale trade	8,500	8,500	8,100	0	400
Retail trade	29,200	28,800	29,200	400	0
General merchandise and apparel	6,100	6,100	6,000	0	100
Food stores	4,600	4,400	4,100	200	500
Eating and drinking establishments	6,900	7,100	7,400	—200	—500
Automotive and filling stations	5,300	5,100	5,100	200	200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,300	6,100	6,600	200	—300
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,500	4,500	4,200	0	300
Services and miscellaneous	19,000	18,400	18,800	600	200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,000	2,600	3,100	400	—100
Personal services	2,400	2,300	2,300	100	100
Other (6)	13,600	13,500	13,400	100	200
Government	27,800	27,700	27,300	100	500
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	13,800	13,700	13,800	100	0
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Transportation and utilities	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Trade	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	—100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 603 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 914 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN MAY 1952 AND MAY 1951

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 6-7	
	May 1952		May 1951		May 1952		May 1951		May 1952		May 1951							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Anaconda	117	22	107	17	76	11	89	9	75	17	112	10	97	76	82	147	27	31
Billings	265	106	294	46	513	138	663	130	939	193	776	231	409	224	433	501	150	179
Bozeman	108	34	205	66	53	12	58	11	308	139	338	93	160	157	247	246	16	18
Butte	184	17	148	10	331	15	317	15	228	36	178	44	194	206	372	350	124	230
Cut Bank	31	8	32	7	61	3	44	6	91	35	45	17	66	53	58	36	29	33
Dillon	62	17	150	45	78	14	19	4	151	57	288	40	60	55	38	194	18	17
Forsyth	5	....	24	3	4	....	129	25	31	....	202	15	....	68	4	117	0	6
Fort Benton	46	16	29	12	7	....	8	1	113	55	76	45	60	57	25	17	0	0
Glasgow	153	30	194	64	82	10	89	7	246	70	302	86	132	64	191	286	9	7
Glendive	88	21	76	15	6	1	121	29	253	89	122	36	82	32	267	53	6	11
Great Falls	257	61	322	71	316	57	457	78	600	262	606	214	205	252	589	531	141	193
Hamilton	31	1	37	8	130	21	225	41	249	28	343	24	143	157	57	71	23	34
Havre	95	26	59	28	92	18	58	4	409	169	379	73	161	126	189	145	21	19
Helena	337	161	76	14	213	55	158	35	552	258	443	213	102	159	505	517	57	56
Kalispell	293	67	372	89	420	56	671	217	526	216	252	86	111	185	605	390	96	157
Lewistown	87	13	37	5	51	5	87	8	137	50	113	41	143	98	73	71	24	53
Libby	17	2	14	1	50	3	80	10	72	26	86	31	30	29	100	99	52	49
Livingston	127	17	162	35	132	16	196	31	171	62	158	60	99	106	145	106	24	25
Malta	38	9	31	6	28	2	79	22	83	27	32	16	79	18	85	38	5	19
Miles City	137	48	95	28	25	1	77	15	222	66	298	90	98	95	108	182	6	31
Missoula	203	67	176	46	362	75	449	83	546	162	403	124	205	122	530	275	159	167
Polson	67	10	29	1	84	8	81	10	40	14	95	17	38	42	40	54	30	41
Shelby	38	12	42	11	24	1	24	2	159	57	232	84	116	103	89	138	9	9
Sidney	36	8	27	....	63	14	62	4	161	36	521	14	56	105	108	113	12	35
Thomp. Falls	32	11	17	6	46	2	49	13	79	32	58	25	104	112	126	77	23	37
Wolf Point	57	7	22	6	29	5	22	8	178	80	72	23	68	48	139	44	8	10
TOTALS	2,911	791	2,777	640	3,276	543	4,312	818	6,619	2,236	6,530	1,752	3,018	2,749	5,205	4,798	1,069	1,467

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Apr. 1951	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Apr. 1951	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Apr. 1951
All Manufacturing	**$72.14**	**$74.52**	**$70.91**	**39.7**	**40.7**	**41.2**	**$1.82**	**$1.83**	**$1.72**
Durable goods	71.17	76.80	71.69	38.7	41.1	41.8	1.84	1.87	1.72
Primary metals	83.29	83.35	76.58	45.2	45.4	45.7	1.84	1.84	1.68
Nondurable goods	73.97	70.63	67.53	41.3	40.1	39.7	1.79	1.76	1.70
Food and kindred products	64.15	61.16	59.67	42.1	40.5	42.0	1.52	1.51	1.42
All Mining	**80.50**	**82.91**	**78.04**	**40.3**	**41.4**	**41.9**	**2.00**	**2.01**	**1.87**
Metal mining	79.81	83.15	76.28	40.4	41.9	42.0	1.98	1.99	1.81
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	**69.05**	**66.81**	**66.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	82.17	81.65	79.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	63.25	60.42	58.65	40.0	38.5	38.2	1.58	1.57	1.53

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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